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Los Angeles, Calif. 90024

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Stanford, Calif. 94305

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Swarthmore College
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Professor Jung-Chao Liu
Economics Department
State University of New York
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Mr. Nicholas Ludlow (3 copies)
National Council for US-China Trade
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Washington, D.C. 20036

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Council on East Asian Studies
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Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Professor Fend-hwa Mah
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University of Washington
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Center for Chinese Studies
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Professor William Parish
Department of Sociology
University of Chicago
1126 E. 59th St.
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Stanford University
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Department of Economics
George Mason University
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206 International Center
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East Lansing, Mich. 48824

Mr. Bruce Stone
Int'l. Food Policy Research Inst.
1776 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dr. Suvrananien Swamy
37 Oliver Rd.
Belmont, Mass. 02178

Professor Anthony M. Tang
Department of Economics
Vanderbilt University
Station B
Nashville, Tenn. 37203

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Department of Agricultural Economics
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Bethesda, Md. 20014

Professor Edwin A. Winckler
926 School of Int'l. Affairs
East Asian Institute
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Columbia University
New York, N.Y. 10027

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Department of Economics
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Department of Economics
University of San Francisco
San Francisco, Calif. 94117

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Sino-Soviet Institute
The George Washington University
2130 H St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20052

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[redacted]

STATINTL

Professor George T. Yu
Department of Political Science
University of Illinois
361 Lincoln Hall
Urbana, Illinois 61801

Dr. Larman Wilson
School of International Services
American University
Massachusetts & Nebraska Aves.N.W.
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Department of Economics
Yale University
Box 1987, Yale Station
New Haven, Conn. 06520

Mr. Thomas G. Gottschang
Center for Chinese Studies
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109

Mr. David Fasenfest
904 Brown Street
Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104

Professor John K. Fairbank
East Asian Research Center
Harvard University
1737 Cambridge St.
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Professor John Fei
Department of Economics
Yale University
New Haven, Conn. 06520

Professor Albert Feuerwerker
Center for Chinese Studies
University of Michigan
Lane Hall
Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104

Col. Angus M. Fraser
400 Carlisle Drive
Alexandria, Va. 22301

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N.Y. School of Ind. & Labor Relations
Cornell University
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Department of Political Science
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3718 Locust Walk CR
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Department of Geography
State University of New York
College at New Paltz
New Paltz, New York 12561

Professor S. Kuznets
Department of Economics
Harvard University
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Professor Nicholas R. Lardy
Economic Growth Center
Box 1987, Yale Station
New Haven, Conn. 06520

Dr. Herbert S. Levine
178 Lakeside Rd.
Ardmore, Pa. 19003

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FDAD/BEA
Department of Commerce
711 14th St. N.W. Room 705
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Dr. James H. Blackman
Program Director for Economics
National Science Foundation
Washington,D.C. 20550,

Dr. Mary Bullock
Committee on Scholarly Com with PRC
National Academy of Sciences
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Dr. Robert Ash
Dept.of Econ. & Pol. Science
School of Oriental & African Studies
University of London
Malet Street
London, WC1E 7HP England
(Return home address)

Dr. John Dolfin
Dir.Universities Services Center
155 Argyle Street
Howloon, HONG KONG
(Return home address)

Miss Audrey Donnithorne
Department of Economics
Australian National University
Box 4. P. O.
Canberra ACT 2600 AUSTRALIA
(return home address)

Dr. Christopher Howe
Department of Economics and Politics
School of Oriental and African
Studies, University of London
Malet Street
London, W.C.I. ENGLAND
(Return home address)

Dr. Tien-tung Hsueh
Department of Economics
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The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Shatin, N.T., HONG KONG
(Return home address)

Professor Paul E. Ivory
School of Modern Asian Studies
Griffith University
Nathan, Brisbane,Queensland, 4111
AUSTRALIA (Return home add.)

Dr. Werner Klatt
Adon Mount, Overhill Rd.
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London, S.E., 22, ENGLAND
(Return home address)

Dr. Manfredo Macioti
Apartado 67076 - Las Americas
Caracas 106, VENEZUELA
(Return home address)

Professor Thomas Rawski
Department of Political Economy
University of Toronto
100 St. George St.
Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1, CANADA
(Return home address)

Mr. Marsh S. Marshall, Jr.
Center for [illegible] East Studies
St. Anthony's College
Oxford, ENGLAND (Return home add)

Dr. S. D. Richardson
Asian Development Bank
P. O. Box 789
Manila, PHILIPPINES 2800
(Return home address)

Mr. Jon Sigurdson
Research Policy Program
University of Lund
Magistratsvagen 55 N''', S-222
44 Lund, SWEDEN (Return home add)

Dr. Vaclav Smil
Department of Geography
The University of Manitoba
Winnipeg, Manitoba, CANADA R3T2N2
(Return home address)

Dr. Kenneth Walker
School of Oriental & African Studies
Dept. of Econ. & Pol. Studies
University of London
Malet Street
London WC1E 7HP, ENGLAND (Return home add)

Professor Lynn T. White III ['til Aug 79]
Universities Service Center
155 Argyle St.
Kowloon HONG KONG (Return home address)

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2 Eastwoods Lane
Scarsdale, N.Y. 10583 (Return home address)

Mr. TAM On Kit
Economics Department
La Trobe University
Bundoora, Victoria 3083
AUSTRALIA
Ret.add: Robert M. Field
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Washington,D.C. 20013
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FAO Liaison Office for North America
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Ret.Add: Robert M. Field
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Washington, D.C. 20013
Attach form 1637, (Req. for mailing)

Professor Ralph W. Huenemann
5735 Greenland Drive
Delta, B.C.
Canada V4L 2E3
(Return home address)

Dr. Willy Kraus
Ruhr - Universitat Bochum
Universitatsstrasse 150
Gebaude GB, Raum 1/159
Postfach 10 21 48
4630 Bochum 1 GERMANY
(Return home address)

Professor Samuel P. S. Ho
Department of Economics
The University of British Columbia
2075 Wesbrook Mall
Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6T 1W5
(Ret.home address)

Dr. Boel Billgren
Research Policy Institute
University of Lund
Magistratsvagen 55 N111, S-222
44 Lund,Sweden
(Return home address)

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

23 April 1979

I enclose a recent report on China's agriculture in 1978 and prospects for 1979. I hope you find it useful and will appreciate receiving any comments on it that you might have.

Sincerely,

STATINTL

[redacted]

Enclosure

National Foreign Assessment Center

China: Agriculture in 1978

A Research Paper

ER 79-10206
April 1979

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China: Agriculture in 1978

A Research Paper

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China: Agriculture in 1978

Summary

China's total grain harvest reached 295 million tons in 1978, 10 million tons more than the stagnant 1975-77 level. Per capita grain production remained below 300 kilograms. Output increased last year despite indifferent weather because of greater use of modern inputs and improved organization. Output of cotton and other crops also increased, but adverse weather generally kept production below planned levels.

Summer-harvested grains, including winter wheat and early rice, accounted for all of the 10-million-ton increase in the harvest. The fall harvest, which provides about 65 percent of total output, was mediocre.

Grain imports rose to 9.4 million tons last year. They are expected to average 10-13 million tons annually through 1985, double the average level of 1971-77.

As part of the general post-Mao reformulation of economic policy, the Chinese have adopted some new policies toward agriculture—including lower taxes and higher procurement prices—aimed at improving peasant incentives for production. The regime has taken a pragmatic attitude toward private plots, petty food-processing activities, and village markets. The relaxation has proceeded to the point of permitting sales of above-quota grain, meats, and oils in the village markets. The central authorities also have begun to promote greater specialization in farm production; plans are afoot to build 12 major surplus grain supply bases while allowing suburban and other communes to grow a greater variety of more profitable crops such as fruits and vegetables. The Chinese are also promoting programs, such as land reclamation and improving agricultural science, that will yield a longer term payoff.

Growing conditions for 1979 have started with a normal balance of pluses and minuses. Given the expected increases in inputs of fertilizer and machinery and the perceptible upgrading of water-control systems, a marked increase in agricultural output is in prospect for 1979, with weather the key short-run determinant.

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China: 1978 Grain Harvest

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China: Agriculture in 1978

Grain Production: Up, But Not Spectacular

The improved grain harvest in 1978 in the People's Republic of China was not enough to make up for the mediocre performances of 1976 and 1977 (see table 1). Although total grain output rose by slightly over 3 percent to 295 million metric tons, it was below plan. To reach the 1985 target of 400 million tons, the Chinese now need to increase output by 4.5 percent a year, which would mean an additional 15 million tons a year, compared with 5 million tons a year achieved since 1957.[1] The weather produced a spotty pattern of output; a few provinces reported large increases while a number of others had small increases or even declines.

Four provinces—Jiangsu, Heilongjiang, Zhejiang, and Sichuan—accounted for all of the total national increase. Increases in 17 other provinces, including a number that set new provincial records, were enough to offset declines in eight provinces (see appendix A and figure 1).

The increase in aggregate grain production in 1978, which followed two years of practically zero growth, was insufficient to bring production up to the long-term trend. Poor weather in the second half affected the fall rice harvest, thus reducing the gains obtained from the large increases in inputs to the agricultural sector. With "average weather," grain production in 1978 might have been 5-10 million tons higher.[2]

For the past six years the per capita output of grain has hovered at the level of the mid-1950s, that is, just under 300 kg. Sizable production increases will be needed for the next few years to rebuild reserves, to reduce the procurement burden on peasants and give them the means and incentives for further production increases, and to supply the demands of both urban and rural consumers for higher living standards, including more meat.

[1] For a complete series of grain and cotton production, 1949-78, see appendix C.
[2] The average increase from 1952 to 1975, calculated from a logarithmic regression, was 2.2 percent; continuation of this rate after 1975 would have meant production of 304 million tons in 1978.

Table 1

China: Grain Production

	Total (Million Metric Tons)	Per Capita [1] (Kilograms)
1952	161	280
1957	191	295
1965	194	254
1970	243	284
1971	246	281
1972	240	268
1973	266	291
1974	275	295
1975	284	298
1976	285	293
1977	286	288
1978	295	291

[1] Derived using yearend population figures.

Table 2 Million Metric Tons

China: Early Grain Harvest

	1976	1977	1978
Total	**100**	**96**	**106**
Winter wheat [1]	45	40	45
Early rice	50	50	55
Spring wheat	5	6	6

[1] Including wheat, barley, and naked barley.

A Good Early Harvest

The good early harvest accounted for all of last year's increase in grain output. The early harvest, which includes wheat and early rice, makes up about 35 percent of the annual total. Table 2 gives estimates for production levels of early crops.

Winter wheat production increased by 5 million tons in 1978, recovering to the record 1976 level of 45 million tons. The crop benefited from good moisture conditions in the fall of 1977; drought in the spring ended in early June before doing extensive damage. Henan and Shandong, the two provinces with the largest winter wheat hectarage, both showed substantial increases. Jiangsu and Anhui--also important producers—showed increases, while output in Shaanxi declined for the second year in a row. *Spring wheat* production is also estimated to have increased slightly because of good growing conditions in Northeast China.

Early rice output was up by 5 million tons over the 50-million-ton level of 1976 and 1977. The largest reported increases among major producing areas were in the coastal provinces of Fujian and Zhejiang, which went on to post large increases in annual grain output, and in Hunan and Jiangsu south of the Chang Jiang River.

Late Harvest: Down Slightly

The late harvest, which provides about 65 percent of total grain output, declined slightly from the 1977 level. The late harvest includes intermediate and late rice, miscellaneous grains, and soybeans (see table 3).

Output of fall-harvested rice failed to improve over 1977 despite increased planting of new hybrid varieties. We estimate that production of *intermediate rice* increased slightly and that production of late rice declined moderately because of poor weather. Sichuan, the most important producer of intermediate rice, had an excellent harvest for the second year in a row. Output in Yunnan also increased sharply, while Guizhou's output fell.

Table 3 Million Metric Tons

China: Late Harvest

	1976	1977	1978
Total	**185**	**190**	**189**
Miscellaneous grains [1]	110	110	113
Intermediate rice	40	41	41
Late rice	35	39	35

[1] Includes soybeans; some miscellaneous grain crops are harvested throughout the year.

Late rice transplanting was delayed in Guangdong and Guangxi. Crops in these two provinces were also damaged by tropical storms and unseasonable cold spells in July, August, and October, and total grain output declined from the previous year. An area of severe drought in the middle and lower Chang Jiang Basin reduced yields somewhat, although the drought was ameliorated in many areas by extensive irrigation. Output in Anhui declined substantially, and output of late rice crops in Hunan and Hubei at best increased only slightly. Output in Jiangxi also declined, while Zhejiang and Fujian had good harvests.

The Chinese extended the area planted to hybrid rice in 1978 to over 4.7 million hectares. Nearly one-third of this was in Hunan Province, where it accounted for 30 percent of the area sown to rice. Jiangsu and Zhejiang also planted large areas in hybrid rice. This new type of rice, which is not planted outside China, has been extended extremely rapidly, and the Chinese report considerable success in using it to increase rice yields.[3]

Coarse Grains: Small Increase

Output of miscellaneous grains (including soybeans) increased slightly in 1978. Miscellaneous grains account for most of the grain output in Heilongjiang and Jilin, where grain output increased by 3 million tons and 2.25 million tons, respectively. Substantial increases in the Northeast were largely offset, however, by indifferent performances in North China. Above normal precipitation benefited crops in the Northeast. The three Northeast provinces, China's major soybean area, all increased their production of soybeans. In Heilongjiang the increase amounted to 500,000 tons, and in Jilin output was up by 30 percent.

In North China, there was a spring drought during the period when coarse grain crops were planted. Heavy rains during late June and early July then caused additional damage to some of these crops, although conditions were not as severe as in 1977. These problems were most pronounced in the Huang Ho (Yellow) River drainage basin. Drought later in the year also trimmed coarse grain crops in Henan and Anhui.

[3] The male-sterile hybrid rice requires hand-pollination in seed fields, which would be prohibitively expensive in the West.

Table 4 Million Metric Tons

China: Estimated Cotton Production

Year	Total
1957	1.6
1970	2.0
1973	2.6
1974	2.5
1975	2.4
1976	2.3
1977	2.05
1978	2.15

Industrial Crops

Output of industrial crops rose, but most of the increases were below planned levels. Output of cotton, oil-bearing crops, sugar (cane and beet), jute, hemp, silk cocoons, tobacco, and tea all increased. Cotton output increased by about 100,000 tons, edible oil by 15 percent, and sugar by 10 percent.

We estimate *cotton* production last year at 2.2 million tons (see table 4). Jiangsu, Shanghai, and Zhejiang increased their cotton output in 1978 while Hubei, Hunan, and probably Henan registered declines. Production has never regained the record 1973 level of 2.6 million tons. Large increases in synthetic fiber production and high levels of cotton imports have helped China's textile industry meet domestic demand and export requirements; at the same time, the pressure to increase grain and other food production has resulted in a declining priority for cotton inputs. The combination of a growing population and reduced cotton production means that cotton cloth remains tightly rationed.

Output of *oilseeds* increased somewhat in 1978. The area devoted to rapeseed production was expanded considerably, and output reached record levels. Production of soybeans, some of which are used for oil, also increased. Output of the other major oilseeds—peanuts, sesame, and cottonseed—increased only marginally at best. The Chinese use less than 6 percent of cultivated farmland for the production of oilseeds.

Demand for industrial crops no doubt will increase rapidly as incomes and living standards improve. Consumption of edible oils and sugar is now extremely low, with rations of each averaging less than 250 grams per person per month. Production has been held down by the strong emphasis on grain, and imports of soybean oil and sugar have been needed to meet basic needs. Future increases can be expected from greater crop specialization and larger hectarage near cities for industrial crops.

Production Outlook for 1979: Generally Bullish

Prospects for this year's winter grain harvest are generally good. Planting in the North China Plain proceeded normally, and growing conditions in the Plain have been adequate. In the middle and lower Chiang Jiang Valley, however, drought has continued to plague agricultural producers. In Anhui, for example, lack of water has caused 2.1 million hectares to be planted to winter wheat, which means less area available for higher yielding rice.

The size of the total grain harvest for 1979, of course, will depend on the weather. Several factors, however, should help alleviate losses from severe weather conditions and provide substantial increases in output under normal weather conditions. The agricultural sector, for example, should continue to benefit from increased supplies of modern inputs. Production and imports of fertilizer were at record levels last year, and the Chinese are continuing to extend the use of improved seed varieties and to strengthen and extend their water control system. Improved grain rotation patterns and an increased area devoted to corn should also create better prospects for total grain output. Finally, greater emphasis on specialization will aid the production of industrial crops.

Table 5

Million US $

China: Commodity Composition of Agricultural Trade and Agricultural Trade Balance

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978 [1]
	Imports, c.i.f.					
Total	**5,225**	**7,420**	**7,395**	**6,010**	**7,100**	**10,600**
Agricultural	1,700	2,300	1,315	950	1,975	2,700
Of which:						
Grain	840	1,180	675	325	745	1,120
Sugar	135	175	180	200	320	NA
Oilseeds	65	160	15	5	115	30
Natural textile fibers	450	520	260	190	350	670
	Exports, f.o.b.					
Total	**5,075**	**6,660**	**7,180**	**7,265**	**7,955**	**10,200**
Agricultural	2,175	2,585	2,855	2,670	2,840	3,265
Of which:						
Live animals	135	195	215	230	237	240
Meat and fish	335	335	415	430	413	NA
Grain	445	715	720	450	455	NA
Fruits and vegetables	245	315	360	385	490	NA
Tea and spices	NA	100	100	140	150	NA
Oilseeds	110	135	140	85	90	NA
Natural textile fibers	330	190	250	285	290	NA
Crude animal materials	170	185	230	260	330	NA
	Trade Balance					
Total	**−150**	**−760**	**−215**	**1,255**	**855**	**−400**
Agricultural	475	285	1,540	1,720	865	565

[1] Preliminary statistics for 1978 are based on official trade statistics and estimated tonnages of imported commodities.

Agricultural Trade: Export Balance

During 1978, China's agricultural imports jumped by 37 percent over 1977 to $2.7 billion, but fell as a share of total Chinese imports from 28 percent to 25 percent. Agricultural imports compete for foreign exchange with the machinery and technology imports needed for the big post-Mao modernization programs. They fluctuate in accordance with the domestic harvest, international prices, policy decisions, and the availability of foreign exchange (see table 5). Agricultural exports increased by about 15 percent, to $3.3 billion in 1978, but other exports increased even faster.

The agricultural trade balance remained in surplus in 1978, although falling to the lowest level since 1974. The favorable trade balance has been maintained in part because many of China's agricultural exports are processed, while most agricultural imports are in raw form.

Imports: Grain and Cotton

Much of the increase in agricultural imports was the result of a decision—apparently made in early or mid-1978—to make a commitment for annual grain imports of 10-13 million tons. Imports of this magnitude enable Beijing to supply the grain needs of the urban centers in the North China Plain and the Northeast, while agricultural taxes and grain procurement quotas are being held at their 1971-75 level. The government will feel considerable domestic pressure to continue this policy until domestic grain yields are raised sufficiently to provide a perceptible boost in grain availability in both urban and rural areas.

China imported a record 9.4 million tons of grain in 1978, and so far has purchased about 10 million tons for 1979 delivery. Additional purchases will probably be made, bringing total 1979 imports up to 12-13 million tons (see figure 2). The record grain imports of 1978 consisted of 8.1 million tons of wheat and 1.3 million tons of corn.

The return of the United States as a major source of grain highlighted the Chinese grain trade in 1978. The first purchase of US grain since 1974 occurred in April as Canadian transportation problems and Australian overselling forced the Chinese to turn to the United States to meet their plans for expanded grain imports. The Chinese have said they will continue to import 5-6 million tons of US grain annually over the next few years; purchases for 1979 delivery already exceed 4 million tons.

Multiyear agreements are being used by the Chinese to assure access to the amounts of grain they will need. A multiyear agreement was signed with Argentina in 1978 for 800,000 to 1 million tons of grain annually for the period of 1979-81. Australia reached a multiyear agreement with China that calls for total imports of 7.5 million tons of grain over a three-year period through 1981. Canada and China have reached a three-year agreement that calls for annual imports of 2.8-3.5 million tons of grain. These agreements guarantee supply of about half of China's demand for imported grain through 1981.

Large cotton imports—which reached a record 570,000 tons—were another major factor in last year's increase in agricultural imports (see table 6). The poor 1977 cotton harvest and increased textile production spurred demand. The relatively small 1978 harvest and a continuing expansion of the textile industry mean cotton imports will probably remain near present levels through 1979.

Imports of other agricultural products in short supply have also been stepped up. These imports are in keeping with the new policies aimed at raising living standards. Sugar imports may have reached the 1977 record of 1.7 million tons. Although soybean oil imports fell to about 130,000 tons, they were still well above the pre-1977 levels. Increases in domestic output of sugar and edible oil—together with tight rationing—have helped to stabilize the demand for imports of sugar and soybean oil; imports of these commodities are likely to remain at similar levels during 1979 unless world prices increase substantially. In 1979, soybean imports—which have fluctuated widely during the 1970s—will, despite a good soybean harvest, probably exceed the 110,000 tons imported in 1978. These imports will allow the Chinese to export more of their premium-priced Northeast soybeans than would otherwise be possible.

Imports of chemical fertilizers are an important part of China's effort to raise crop yields. During 1978, fertilizer imports jumped from the 7.5 million tons of 1977 to about 10 million tons (standard weight). Fertilizer imports are likely to remain at high levels through the 1980s despite the sharp increases in domestic capacity from imported plants. In the future, China will probably import more potassium and phosphate fertilizers, and nitrogen fertilizer imports will probably level off or decline. Imports of other agricultural chemicals and insecticides will also grow.

At least in the early stages, China will have to depend on outside help in its efforts to set up mechanized farms for swine and poultry. Recently, Beijing spent $5 million for a complete automated poultry farm, the technology to run it, fertile eggs, and basic feedstuffs from Australia. Earlier, similar equipment imported from the United States went into production. China also purchased 1,500 head of breeding stock to help upgrade the swine population. Imports of other types of farm machinery will also be important in the construction of modern farming bases, such as the Friendship Farm in Heilongjiang, which uses equipment imported from the United States.

Exports: High Unit Value

Agricultural exports remain an important source of foreign exchange, although they have fallen in recent years as a share of total exports. The Chinese continue to export a small portion of their huge rice crop and a wide variety of other agricultural products such as fruits and vegetables, raw silk, tea and spices, seafood, livestock, and livestock products. Most of these products are shipped to nearby Asian countries—one-third goes to Hong Kong.

China: Imports of Grain by Source

Figure 2

Million Metric Tons

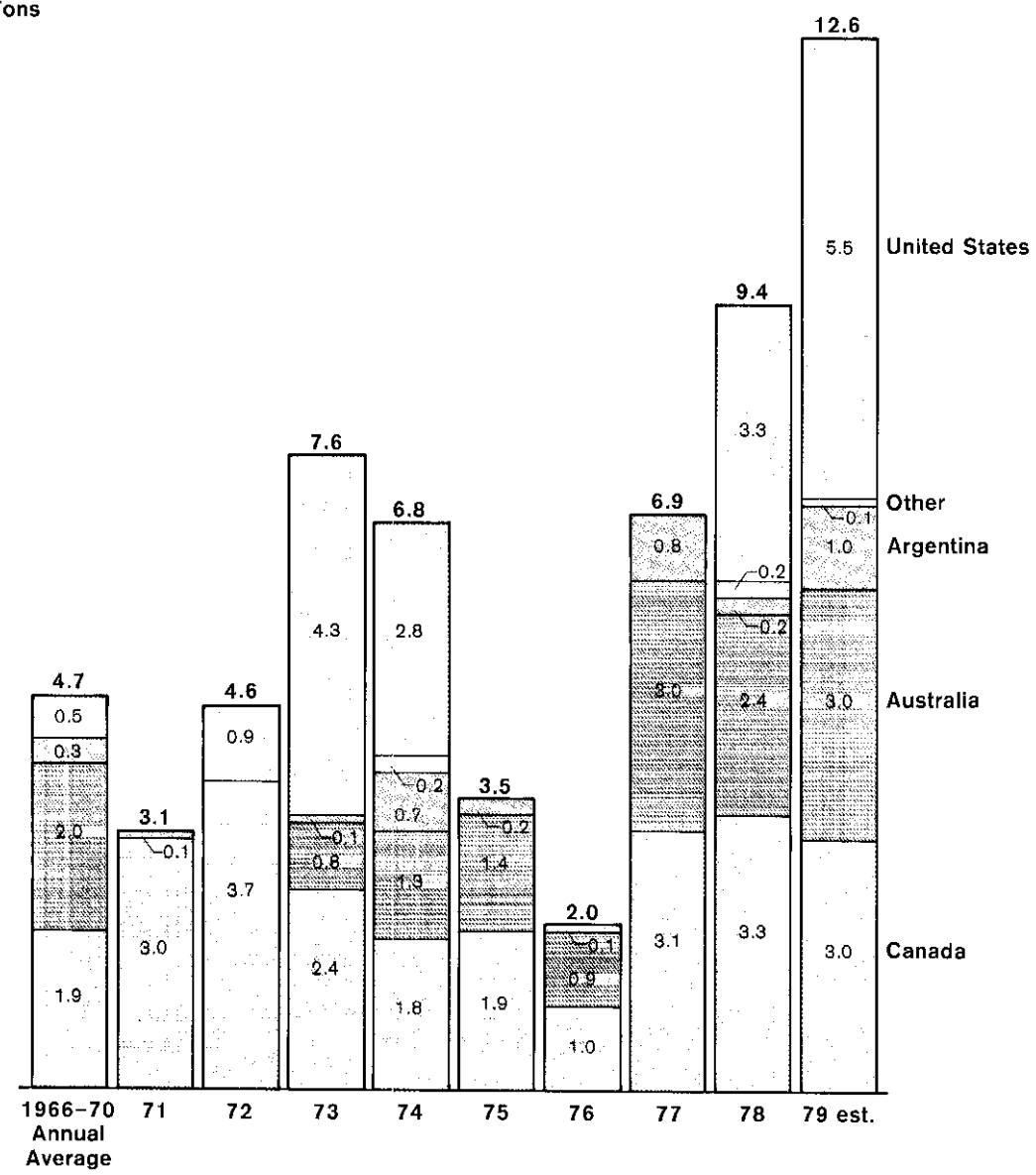

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Table 6

Thousand Metric Tons

China: Trade in Agricultural Commodities

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978 [1]
	Imports							
Grain	3,128	4,642	7,642	6,790	3,459	2,061	6,910	9,400
Cotton	122	237	410	380	164	130	200	570
Soybeans	0	2	255	619	36	25	362	110
Soybean Oil	0	10	58	0	11	10	166	130
Sugar	464	749	563	411	313	635	1,700	NA
	Exports							
Rice	924	899	2,142	1,983	1,440	900	700	1,000
Soybeans	460	370	310	340	330	180	115	100

[1] Preliminary estimates.

Exports of rice rose to 1 million tons in 1978. Depressed world rice prices and the poor late rice harvest suggest that Chinese rice exports in 1979 are unlikely to exceed the 1978 level.

Soybean exports fell to 100,000 tons in 1978. The majority of the exports occurred in the last quarter of 1978 following a good soybean harvest in the main exporting region of Heilongjiang. Early indications are that soybean exports in 1979 will recover from the depressed levels of 1976-78 and may even return to the levels of the early 1970s.

We expect agricultural exports will continue to expand at rates well below the total export growth rate. The growth of agricultural exports will be hindered by limited markets and increasing domestic demand.

New Policy Directions: Pragmatism

The Chinese tested and discussed a number of new agricultural policies throughout 1978. The current 10-year plan calls for production of 400 million tons of grain by 1985 and an annual increase of 4 to 5 percent in total agricultural production. These goals, at the outer edge of possible achievement, can be met only through combination of high priority for agriculture, a concerted effort to increase inputs (both from within and outside the agricultural sector), more flexible production policies and incentives, and favorable growing conditions. To date, the new Chinese leadership has adopted policies aimed at increasing state investment in agriculture, improving peasant incentives, and increasing specialization in production. (See appendix B for a list of recent official policy statements.)

More specifically, the Chinese are showing increased flexibility in adapting policies to suit local conditions and are experimenting with new approaches, such as the East European–style *Kombinats* and American-style mechanized poultry farms.

General efforts to promote technical modernization and the increased use of modern inputs are to be accelerated. The state intends to construct 10 more large chemical fertilizer plants and has called on each province to construct one of its own as well; we expect only part of this new capacity to be commissioned by 1985. Emphasis on the consolidation and extension of water-control measures and the introduction of new seeds will continue. For the long term, the agricultural science system—badly damaged by the interruptions to higher education and research institutions in 1966-76—is to be strengthened.

As for mechanization of agriculture, the pace is being accelerated, but the Chinese no longer refer regularly to the goal of 70 percent mechanization by 1980. Instead, the farm mechanization program is to be rationalized by formulating plans and projects to suit the various agricultural zones and by dropping the across-the-board approach. Mechanization efforts will be concentrated in designated areas, especially in the northeast, where farming is less labor-intensive. State farms (owned directly by the state, with workers paid wages rather than sharing in proceeds) will on average be the first to be extensively mechanized. As for the more numerous collective farms, communes and brigades may buy tractors, with state assistance if necessary, or, alternatively, the state will provide tractor services from new tractor centers. The Ministry of Farm Machinery has been restored to centralize the management of production of farm machinery. Production of machinery and parts, which has been scattered among a host of small local plants, is to be at least partly consolidated and standardized.

Agricultural investment is to grow substantially (both absolutely and as a proportion of total investment) through increases in government investment programs and local investment by state farms, communes, brigades, teams, and individuals. A reorganized banking system—no doubt featuring a resurrected Agricultural Bank of China—will greatly increase the funds available for local projects. Jiangsu Province, where 70 percent of provincial funds and 80 to 90 percent of prefecture and county funds are invested in agriculture, has been pushed front stage as a financial model.

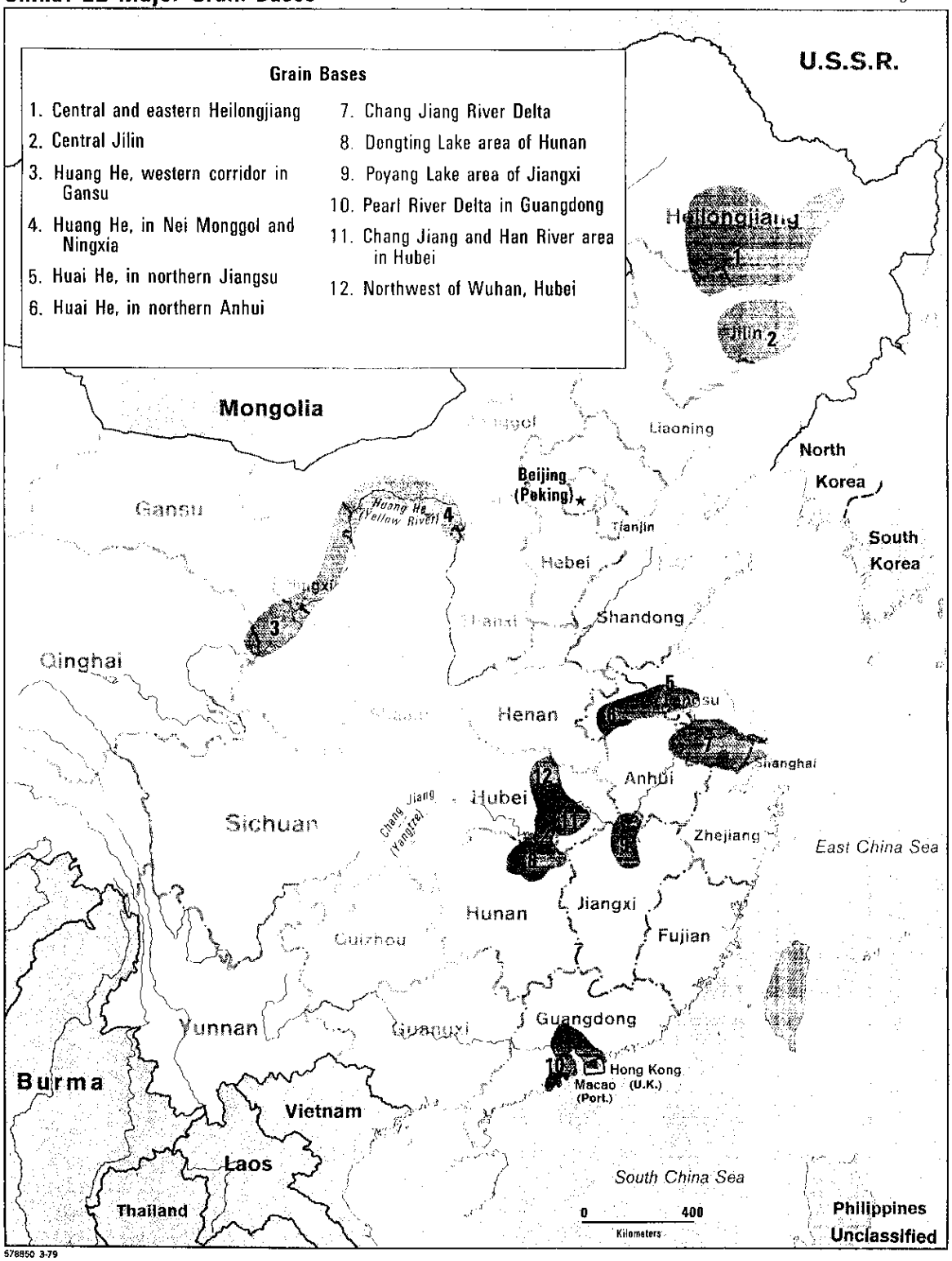
The Chinese also hope that improved incentives for peasants and local production units will generate greater investment and productive effort. Most of these incentives are designed to provide greater scope for local initiative and to tighten the link between performance and rewards. The following measures, while not yet universally adopted, are being pushed by the central leadership and backed by an intensive press campaign:

- The rights of ownership and decision by communes, production brigades, and production teams are to be protected by law.
- Commandeering of the resources and products of production teams by higher level units without proper compensation is prohibited.
- The principle of more pay for more work is to be implemented.
- Private plots, domestic sideline occupations, and village fairs are not to be interferred with as long as obligations to the state have been properly discharged.
- The three-tier system of ownership with the production team as the basic unit of account is to be used at this stage in the development of a socialist China.
- Democratic management, cadre election, and publication of financial accounts are to soften the present system of commands pressed down from the top.
- National agricultural taxes and state purchase quotas are to be based on the taxes and quotas of the 1971-75 period, and procurement quotas are never to leave the unit stripped of necessary resources.
- The state purchase price of quota grain is to be raised by 20 percent and the price of above quota grain is to be raised by 50 percent beginning with the summer harvest of 1979; the prices of other agricultural products are also to be raised and agricultural input prices are to be reduced by 10 to 15 percent.
- A stable rural environment is to be created and campaigns that have tended to disrupt agricultural production are to be discontinued.

The greater specialization of agricultural production has also become an important aspect of current policies. At the Fifth National People's Conference in February 1978, Chairman Hua Guofeng called for the development of 12 major grain bases and an undisclosed number of industrial crop bases (see figure 3). Most provinces are discussing regional plans for specialized production depending on local conditions. Sichuan authorities, for instance, have stated that the Chengdu Plain will concentrate on grain and oilseed production while the areas rising above the Plain will concentrate on sugar cane, animal husbandry, and forestry.

China: 12 Major Grain Bases

Figure 3



Suburban communes are to concentrate on supplying the nonstaple needs of the urban population. The emphasis in these areas will shift from grain production to animal husbandry and production of fruits, vegetables, and oil-bearing crops. The organization of mechanized farms for swine and poultry is to continue.

We expect the specialization policy to result in increased production and procurement, especially for industrial crops, fruits and vegetables, and animal products. At the same time, the policy will decrease local self-sufficiency and increase the amount of agricultural traffic to be handled by the transportation system.

The campaign to learn from Dazhai has been deemphasized. Dazhai, a production brigade in a remote part of Shaanxi Province, had been promoted as a model of "self-reliance," "bitter struggle," and "putting politics in command." The model has been left behind because the new policies stress (a) material incentives rather than self-sacrifice, (b) a combination of collective and private activity rather than 100-percent collective activity, and (c) specialization and interdependence rather than self-sufficiency.

China: 1978 Grain Production, by Province

Provincial Level Unit	Reported Output	Source
Anhui	Down 10 percent to 13 million tons	FBIS, 23 Jan 79, p. G3
Beijing	Record, up 20 percent	FBIS, 9 Mar 79, p. E28
Fujian	Record, up 11.4 percent	FBIS, 2 Feb 79, p. G1
Gansu	Increase	FBIS, 28 Dec 78, p. E28
Guangdong	Decline	FBIS, 28 Dec 78, p. E28
Guangxi	Decline	FBIS, 28 Dec 78, p. E28
Guizhou	Decline	FBIS, 28 Dec 78, p. E28
Hebei	Record, 3 percent above previous record	FBIS, 15 Dec 78, p. E18
Heilongjiang	Record, up 3 million tons to more than 15 million tons	FBIS, 19 Dec 78, p. L1 FBIS, 15 Dec 78, E19
	Up 26 percent over 1977	SWB, FE/W1016/A/7, 31 Jan 79
Henan	Decline	FBIS, 28 Dec 78, p. E28
Hubei	Increase	SWB, FE/W1009/A/4, 6 Dec 78
Hunan	Record	FBIS, 11 Jan 79, p. H2 FBIS, 15 Dec 78, p. H5
Jiangsu	Record, up 3.5 million tons	FBIS, 9 Jan 79, p. G3 FBIS 15 Dec 78, p. E18
Jiangxi	Decline	FBIS, 28 Dec 78, p. E28
Jilin	Output reached 10.25 million tons	FBIS, 16 Mar 79, p. L5 8 Feb 79, p. 25
	Record increased 23 percent to more than 9.75 million tons	FBIS, 7 Feb 79, p. L2
	Output up 2.25 million tons to 10.55 million tons	FBIS, 12 Mar 79, p. L2
Liaoning	Increase to 11.75 million tons	FBIS, 11 Jan 79, p. L4 FBIS, 23 Feb 79, p. L4
Nei Monggol	Decline	FBIS, 28 Dec 78, p. E28
Ningxia	Increase	FBIS, 28 Dec 78, p. E28
Qinghai	Increase	FBIS, 28 Dec 78, p. E28
Shaanxi	Increase	FBIS, 28 Dec 78, p. E28
Shandong	Record	FBIS, 28 Dec 78, p. E28
Shanghai	Record	SWB, FE/W/1017/A/8, 7 Feb 79
	Up 50,000 tons over 1976	JPRS, 72878, 27 Feb 78, p. 1
	Up 475,000 tons over 1977	SWB, FE/W1017/A/8, 7 Feb 79
Shanxi	Decline	FBIS, 28 Dec 78, p. E28
Sichuan	Record, up 1.5 million tons; reached 29.5 million tons	FBIS, 28 Dec 78, p. E28 FBIS, 30 Nov 78, p. J3
	Up 2 million tons	FBIS, 22 Feb 79, p. J2 FBIS, 19 Mar 79, p. L5
	Up 1 million tons	FBIS, 17 Jan 79, p. E15
Tianjin	Increase	FBIS, 28 Dec 78, p. E28
Xinjiang	Up 300,000 tons	FBIS, 13 Mar 79, p. M2
	Record	FBIS, 25 Jan 79, p. M3
	Up 10 percent over 1977	FBIS, 17 Jan 79, p. M7
	Up 250,000 metric tons over 1976	Xinhua, 6 Jan 79, p. 26
Xizang	Increase	FBIS, 28 Dec 78, p. E28
Yunnan	Record, 13 percent over 1977	FBIS, 9 Feb 79, p. J2
	Up 12.5 percent over 1977	SWB, FE/W/1014/A/7, 17 Jan 79
Zhejiang	Record, up 16 percent; up 1.75 million tons	FBIS, 25 Jan 79, p. G1 FBIS, 28 Dec 78, p. E28 FBIS, 20 Dec 78, p. G1
	Up 1 million tons	FBIS, 15 Feb 79, p. G4 SWB, FE/W/1014/A/6, 17 Jan 79

Appendix B

China: Selected Official Statements On Agricultural Policy, 1978-79

Author	Subject or Title	Comments and Source
Chairman Hua Guofeng	"Report on the Work of the Government Delivered at the First Session of the Fifth National Peoples Congress"	Enumerates long-term agricultural goals and outlines policies to reach these goals. (FBIS, 7 Mar 78, pp. Dll-21)
Yu Qiuli, Chief, State Planning Commission	"Report at the National Finance-Trade Conference"	States that priority for trade and finance departments is to support agriculture. All levels should support construction of crop bases and rural industry and work to narrow the price scissors.[1] (FBIS, 6 Jul 78, p. E1)
People's Daily editorial	"Implement the Party's Policies and Lessen the Burdens on the Peasantry"	Praises Hsianghsiang country as model for increasing production by implementing the party's policies of reducing burdens and arousing enthusiasm. (FBIS, 7 Jul 78, pp. E1-5)
Li Xiannian, top economic manager and number-four man in the hierarchy	Speech at National Conference on Capital Construction in Agriculture in Beijing	Advocates the implementation of party policies to arouse enthusiasm. Investment in agriculture and the availability of loans are to be stressed. At least one mechanized county per province is to be organized. Local units are told to build high-stable-yield farmland and reclaim farmland whenever possible. *(Peking Review* No. 52, 29 Dec 78, pp. 6-16)
CCP Central Committee	"Communique of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the CCP"	Outlines in detail policies to increase initiative and enthusiasm. Also mentions regional programs, modern farming centers, expansion of sideline industries, and strengthening of agricultural science. Presents "Decisions of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party on Questions Concerning the Acceleration of Agricultural Development" (draft) and "Regulations on the Work in the Rural Peoples Communes" (draft for trial use) for discussion and trial use. *(Peking Review* No. 52, 29 Dec 78, pp. 6-10)
People's Daily	"Conscientiously Carry Out Party's Rural Policies"	Calls for implementation of party policies and punishment of those who do not comply. Claims that increased output despite drought was due to effective policies. *(Xinhua,* 27 Jan 79, pp. 3-4)
People's Daily	CCP Central Committee Decides To Remove "Labels, Designations"	Notes that removal of "landlord" and "rich peasant" designations is aimed at arousing positive factors to serve modernization. (FBIS, 30 Jan 79, pp. E1-3)
New China News Agency reporter Nan Zhenzhong	"Is It Still Necessary to Send Work Teams to the Countryside?"	States that sending work teams to the countryside is no longer necessary. Gives disadvantages of sending work teams. Suggests changes in procedures. (FBIS, 1 Feb 79, pp. E15-17)
People's Daily Article	"City Outskirts as Food Producers"	States that suburbs should supply nonstaple crop needs of the cities. Emphasis moved to nonstaple crops and animal husbandry, with decreased emphasis on grain. (FBIS, 1 Feb 79, pp. E17-18)
People's Daily Article	State Council To Reduce Rural Tax Burden	Announces that newly established sideline industries and poor production teams will benefit from tax reductions and exemptions. (FBIS, 6 Feb 79, pp. E6)
People's Daily editorial	"A Correct Policy for Speeding Up Farm Mechanization"	Notes that management must be improved and funds concentrated to increase machinery production. Machinery should be concentrated in chosen areas so problems of mechanization are made clear. (FBIS, 6 Feb 79, pp. E4-5)

[1] The "price scissors," a term first used to describe the plight of Soviet peasants in the early 1920s, refers to the farmer being done in by low state procurement prices for his output and high state sales prices for his inputs of fertilizer and machinery.

Appendix C

China: Agricultural Indicators

	Agricultural Production (Index: 1957=100)	Production		
		Grain (Million Tons)	Per Capita Grain [1] (Kilograms)	Cotton (Million Tons)
1949-52, Rehabilitation				
1949	54	111	205	0.4
1950	64	130	235	0.7
1951	72	141	250	1.0
1952	84	161	280	1.3
1953-57, First Five-Year Plan				
1953	84	164	278	1.2
1954	84	166	275	1.1
1955	94	180	292	1.5
1956	97	188	297	1.4
1957	100	191	295	1.6
1958-60, Great Leap Forward				
1958	107	206	311	1.7
1959	83	171	253	1.2
1960	74	156	226	0.9
1961-65, Readjustment and Recovery				
1961	78	168	240	0.8
1962	87	180	252	0.7
1963	93	190	260	0.9
1964	98	194	260	1.2
1965	101	194	254	1.6
1966-70, Cultural Revolution and 1970				
1966	112	215	276	1.8
1967	118	225	282	2.0
1968	110	210	257	1.8
1969	112	215	257	1.8
1970	126	243	284	2.0
1971-75, Fourth Five-Year Plan				
1971	130	246	281	2.2
1972	126	240	268	2.1
1973	142	266	291	2.6
1974	146	275	295	2.5
1975	148	284	298	2.4
1976-85, 10-Year Plan				
1976	148	285	293	2.3
1977	146	286	288	2.0
1978	151	295	291	2.2

[1] Derived by use of yearend population figures.